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James A. Macdonald, editor of the *Toronto Globe*; Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Walter Scott Penfield, United States secretary in several arbitration cases at The Hague; Herbert S. Houston, president of the World's Associated Advertising Clubs; Senator Henri La Fontaine, of Belgium, president of the International Peace Bureau; Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, Persian Minister to the United States; Senor Don J. E. Lefevre, first secretary of the Panama

legation at Washington, and Dr. John R. Mott, of the World's Student Christian Federation.

Sessions of the congress will be devoted to the discussion of labor versus militarism and war, the schools, colleges, and the universities and international peace, and women versus war. The program for Wednesday evening, October 13, will be in charge of the committee on the celebration of one hundred years of peace between the United States and England.

THE TEACHER AND WAR

By DAVID STARR JORDAN

IT is said that in the schools of today the history of the future is written. It is our function as teachers to preside over these writing lessons. Too much of this history has been written in blood. Such history is barbarism. It shows that we teachers have neglected our work, or else that we have perverted it.

It is said that next to the militarists the historians are at fault. A trail of blood is over human history, and the historians have been fascinated by it—obsessed by it—and they have neglected the real substance of history, the growth of man.

The really great deeds of humanity in Greece as well as elsewhere, were not performed on the battlefield. They have been possible only in security, in patience, in those places and times which have stood as oases in the desert of war and waste.

War is always the destroyer. It is comparable to a great lava flow laying desolate the fertile fields, branching in every direction, scorching all vegetation, weeds, and flowers, trees with the fruits, and leaving a trail of evil not removed for years or centuries.

It has been taught that war is a positive thing; peace, the interval between wars, a "pale negation," the "period of fattening" for the great struggles which decide the

fate of nations. It has been taught, and by great teachers, that war is the nation's salutary exercise, the growing pains of a nation's discipline.

It is our duty as teachers to question this claim. If we find it unfounded, it is our business to help our children to see its fallacy. War and not peace is the negation. Peace is the duration of the law. Law ideally represents the best form of human relation, the best way of doing things. Law as we know it is our human attempt to realize in statutes what is ideally best in human nature. To frame statutes which are just and fair, which rest on the best impulses of mankind, the people must work together. Laws cannot be imposed on us from above. We know no "above" in our social adjustments save the mind and conscience of universal humanity. In our democratic understanding, there is no king and no State that can do all this for us while we are asleep or inert. We, the people, constitute the State. It exists for our mutual advantage, for, after all, this is the people's country.

[From an address delivered before the annual meeting of the National Education Association in Oakland, Cal., in August.—THE EDITOR.]

THE GREAT WAR'S LESSON

A LETTER from the Hon. Richard Bartholdt, president of the American Independence Union, to Mr. John Brisben Walker, chairman National Convention of the "Friends of Peace," held at Chicago, September 5 and 6, reads as follows:

ST. LOUIS, September 1, 1915.

Mr. John Brisben Walker, Chairman National Convention of the "Friends of Peace," Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have your kind invitation to address the National Convention of the "Friends of Peace" which is to be held at Chicago on September 5 and 6. A severe cold which has affected my voice prevents, I regret to say, my personal attendance; but I desire to go on record as endorsing most heartily a movement which, I believe, will tend to give a new impetus to the demand of the masses of the American people for measures vouch-

safing a more permanent condition of international peace. It is a goal which all good citizens, irrespective of race, color, party, or religion are striving for, and therefore should be worthy of the efforts of every true statesman.

Before discussing ways and means, permit me, as one who for many years has been sincerely devoted to this great cause, to preface my suggestions with a brief statement of facts. In the first place, let us remember that a cessation of hostilities does not mean peace. Under present conditions which foolishly recognize armaments as a guarantee of peace, not even the conclusion of peace between belligerents really means peace. It is an armistice, and nothing more. In this aspect of the case the world has never yet enjoyed the real blessings of peace, and never will enjoy them so long as international disputes are permitted to be settled by guns and battle-